THE
CAROLINA GAZETTE
SOUTH

[VOL. XXXIV.] [NUMB. 1690.]

From *Monday* FEBRUARY 15, to *Monday* FEBRUARY 22, 1768.

Christopher Gadsden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in veſſels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ſhip that comes over the bar may lay, and where there is every neceſſary convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. THREE veſſels can at any time be diſpatched together at ſaid wharf.

New Advertiſements.

All perſons concerned, are deſired

TO TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Mr. SAMUEL WISE, of Charles-Town, merchant, has aſſigned over all his debts and effects whatſoever, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying out of the monies which ſhall ariſe therefrom, ſuch of his creditors as ſhall conſent to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion as far as the ſaid monies will extend, and who will execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands againſt the ſaid Samuel Wiſe: thoſe therefore who are willing to accept dividends upon the terms above mentioned, are deſired with all convenience ſpeed to tranſmit their accompts, duly atteſted, to either of the ſubſcribers. And all perſons in any wiſe indebted to the ſaid Samuel Wiſe, are hereby deſired to make payment by the 17th day of March next, on which day, all bonds, notes, and accompts unſettled, will be placed in the hands of William Burrows, Eſq; attorney at law, in order to be recovered.

The books of George Carpenter, deceaſed, and Edward Ellerbee, are alſo in our hands; of which thoſe indebted are deſired to take notice; and payment is expected by the ſaid 17th day of March.

JOHN CORAM,
Charles Town, Feb. 1, 1768. JAMES WILSON,
6 w. JOHN M'CALL, jun.

TO BE SOLD on Tueſday the 8th of March, at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town;

And may be entered on immediately;

A VERY valuable RICE PLANTATION on Day's Creek Swamp, about four miles from a good landing on the Okatie creek, adjoining lands of Daniel Heyward, Eſq; and within two miles of William Middleton, Eſq;'s Crowfield plantation, containing about 1700 acres, two thirds whereof is choice rice land, 180 acres of which is cleared; and 50 acres of corn land, whereon plenty of proviſions have been been raiſed, and will be ſold with ſeed rice, &c. to the purchaſer if required. There is on it a good framed barn, 40 by 28, and a dwelling-houſe 26 by 19, negro houſes, &c. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, ſuch may treat with Mr. George Smith, merchant in Charles-Town, or with the ſubſcriber near Dorcheſter. STEPHEN CATER.

N. B. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaſer, upon intereſt, and giving ſecurity if required.

For BOSTON,
(to ſail in a fortnight)
The Sloop
SALLY,
Capt. JOHN SAUNDERS;

FOR freight of about a quarter part of ſaid veſſel (the reſt being already engaged) apply to
DAVID STODDARD, & Co.
Charles-Town Feb. 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD, by
Harvey & Batty,

MADERA WINE of different qualities, by the pipe, quarter-caſk, or ſmaller quantity, not leſs than three gallons, and by the dozen.

Old Teneriffe and Vidon'a wine by the like quantities.

An inferior quality at ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence per gallon.

Extraordinary good claret, and beſt London porter, by the dozen.

Brandy and Genava, by the caſk, or three gallons.

A ſmall quantity of very good vinegar.

Old Jamaica rum, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or ſmaller quantity, not leſs than three gallons.

Old Weſt-India and good Northward ditto, by the like quantity.

Arrack, warranted to be genuine, and of the beſt quality, by the doſen.

All which are exceeding good in quality, as the greateſt care is taken in the purchaſe, as well as in the management of them, and may be had by applying at their ſtore in Gadſden's alley, next door to Mr. Crouch's printing-office.

☞ Orders from the country will be punctually complied with.

TO-MORROW,

WILL BE SOLD by public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Nightingale *upon Charles-Town neck:*

ABOUT
Two Hundred
VERY VALUABLE
SLAVES.
AND,

On Friday the 4th of March *following, at the Town of* BEAUFORT, *on* PORT-ROYAL *Iſland:*

A Parcel of genteel HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, a CHARIOT, a new riding CHAIR, a TENT, a BILLIARD TABLE, a FLAT, &c.

AND,

The following Day, at the two plantations, called LAUREL-BAY *and* PARLEZVOUS, *on the ſaid Iſland:*

ALL the STOCK on the ſaid plantations; conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. and likewiſe the plantation tools: Being part of the perſonal eſtate of *Thomas Middleton*, Eſq; deceaſed.

The conditions will be made known on the days of ſale, by WILLIAM MIDDLETON,
acting Executor.

N. B. *If any of the above days ſhould prove rainy, the* SALES *will be on the firſt fair days following.*

The SUBSCRIBER,

To free himſelf of incumbrances,

Will ſell, at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, *near* Charles-Town, *on* Wedneſday *the* 3*th day of* March *next, by public outcry,*

For twelve months credit, with intereſt, and proper ſecurity;

HIS STONO PLANTATION, on which he now lives, containing 1676 acres, pleaſantly ſituated in St. Paul's pariſh, on Stono and Wadmelah rivers, ſurrounded with the Salts to the ſouthward and eaſtward, 15 miles from North Edisto inlet, and 20 miles from Charles-Town; well improved with ditches, roads, fences, and every neceſſary building. About 60 acres of good rice land, and near as much more of middling land juſt cleared, and is fit for rice, with a ſufficient reſerve of back water; and 2 or 300 acres of good corn land, in Old Field, and under good fence for a paſture or corn field; alſo upwards of 300 acres of marſh land, which by being banked in, would make excellent rice and paſture land, having a reſerve of water for the ſame, and a drain into it of near 3 miles draught from Ian's back; the other part of ſaid tract, is in woods of good pine for ſawing, and very fine oak, hickory, &c. and is near a landing.

And at the ſame time and place will be ſold;

THirty-four valuable SLAVES, of which 24 are grown; among them are a very good cooper, and a valuable houſe wench, and other handy ſlaves and watermen; alſo one other tract of 800 acres of land adjoining the above, all in woods of choice oak, pine, &c, except about 160 acres of good corn land, in Old-Field, has about 100 acres of flat land, through which much water paſſes; alſo one other tract of 214 acres, moſtly choice pine timber, adjoining lands of Roger Pinckney, Eſq; thro' which a good cart path paſſes from Pompon road to Stono ferry, diſtant 2 or 3 miles.

FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the above ſettlements and negroes together, on or before the 10th day of March; out of compaſſion to the ſlaves, I will ſell them together with the land, a great bargain, and will give a ſmall ſtock of cattle, ſheep and hogs, and 2 or 300 buſhels of corn in the bargain. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may apply and view the negroes and the land with an exact plat of the ſame, executed by a proper deputy-ſurveyor.

For LONDON,
(To ſail with all expedition)
THE SHIP
MIDDLETON,
(Late the UDNEY)
HENRY CLARK maſter,

HAS half of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to ſaid maſter, or
HENRY MIDDLETON.

LIND & CHOVIN,

RETURN thanks to their friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and beg leave to inform them and the public, that they continue to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS (on Mr. Burn's wharf) in all its branches, on the uſual commiſſions; and that they have now provided themſelves with eight good ſchoopers, which will be kept conſtantly in readineſs for their friends orders, which will be punctually complied with in town.

N. B. Said wharf will be kept clear for coſters to unload, and conſtant attendance given; but all bricks (after the firſt of November enſuing) that ſhall lay more than one week on ſaid wharf, after landing, ſhall pay for every week after, as much per week as the charge of landing.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER V.

My dear Countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act impoſing duties upon paper, &c. might have been ſafely reſted on the arguments drawn from the univerſal conduct of parliaments and miniſters, from the firſt exiſtence of theſe colonies to the adminiſtration of *Mr. Grenville.*

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive right of the colonies to tax themſelves, could be the reaſon, that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years, no ſtatute was ever paſſed *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the colonies?* And how clear, how cogent muſt that reaſon be, to which every parliament and every miniſter for ſo long a time ſubmitted, without a ſingle attempt to innovate?

England in part of that courſe of years, and *Great-Britain* in other parts was engaged in fierce and expenſive wars; troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked miniſters: Yet none of them ever ventured to touch the *Palladium* of *American* liberty. Ambition, avarice, faction, tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe money on the colonies, the requiſitions of the crown were made and dutifully complied with. The parliament from time to time regulated *their* trade, and that of the reſt of the empire, to preſerve their dependencies and the connection of the whole in good order.

The people of Great Britain in ſupport of their privileges, boaſt much of their antiquity: Yet it may well be queſtioned, if there is a ſingle privilege of a *Britiſh* ſubject, ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, more uninterrupted teſtimony, than the excluſive right of taxation in theſe colonies. The people of *Great Britain* conſider that kingdom as the ſovereign of theſe colonies, and would now annex to that ſovereignty a prerogative, never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the caſe their own? What would they think of a new prerogative claimed by the crown? We may gueſs what their conduct would be, from the tranſport of paſſion into which they fell, about the late embargo laid to relieve the moſt emergent neceſſities of ſtate, and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our liberties be treated with the ſame tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the conduct of parliaments for ſo many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on theſe colonies, by parliament, for the pupoſe of raiſing a revenue, yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the moſt material arguments againſt the legality of the *Stamp-Act*, operates with equal force againſt the act now objected to: But as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one only ſhall be conſidered at preſent: That tho' theſe colonies are dependent on *Great-Britain*; and tho' ſhe has a legal power to make laws for preſerving that dependence, yet it is not neceſſary for this purpoſe, nor eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the *Stamp-Act*, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money upon them without their conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants; or to diſcharge a number of diſcontented and troubleſome citizens. But in more modern ages, the ſpirit of violence being in ſome meaſure, if the expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in commerce, colonies have been ſettled by the nations of *Europe* for the purpoſes of trade. Theſe purpoſes were to be attained by the colonies raiſing for the mother country thoſe things which ſhe did not produce herſelf; and by ſupplying themſelves from her with things they wanted. Theſe were the *national objects* in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly ſo in their promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand purpoſes, perfect liberty was known to be neceſſary; all hiſtory proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wiſe and juſt plan, the infant colonies expoſed in the unknown climates and unexplored wilderneſſes of this new world, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The parent country with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the firſt principles of colonization, drew to herſelf the benefits ſhe might reaſonably expect, and preſerved to her children the bleſſings, on which thoſe benefits were founded. She made laws obliging her colonies to carry to her all thoſe products which ſhe wanted for her own uſe; and all thoſe raw materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure *manufactures* from any other part of the globe: or even the *products* of *European* countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a variety of laws, ſhe regulated their trade in ſuch a manner, as they thought moſt conducive to their mutual advantage, and her own welfare. A power was reſerved to the crown of *repealing* any laws that ſhould be enacted. The *executive* authority of government was lodged in the crown and its repreſentatives; and an *appeal* was ſecured to the crown from all judgments in the adminiſtrations of juſtice.

For all theſe powers eſtabliſhed by the mother country over her colonies; for all theſe immenſe emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves, what was the recompence made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the reſt—That their property, acquired with ſo much pain and hazard, ſhould be diſpoſed of by* none but themſelves—or to uſe the beautiful and emphatic language of the ſacred ſcriptures, "that they ſhould ſit every man under his vine, and under his fig tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID. †

‡ Can any man of candour and knowledge deny, that theſe inſtitutions, from an affinity between *Great-Britain* and her colonies, ſufficiently ſecures their dependance upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverſe the nature of things? Or that ſhe can purſue ſuch a meaſure, without reducing them to a ſtate of vaſſalage?

If any perſon cannot conceive the ſupremacy of *Great-Britain* to exiſt, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, the hiſtory of the colonies and of *Great-Britain* ſince their ſettlement will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages ariſing to her from them—the conſtant exerciſe of her ſupremacy—and their filial ſubmiſſion to it, without a ſingle rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their firſt emigration to this moment—and all things have happened, without an inſtance of *Great-Britain* laying taxes to levy money upon them.

How many *Britiſh* authors § have demonſtrated that the preſent wealth, power, and

* The power of taxing themſelves was the privileges of which the Engliſh were, *with reaſon, particularly jealous.* *Hume's hiſtory of England.*

† Mic. iv. 4.

‡ It has been ſaid in the houſe of commons, when complaints have been made of the decay of trade to any part of *Europe*, "That ſuch things were not worth regard, as *Great Britain* was poſſeſſed of colonies that could conſume more of her manufactures than ſhe was able to ſupply them with."

"As the caſe now ſtands, we ſhall ſhew that the *plantations* are a ſpring of *wealth* to this nation, that they *work for us*, that their treaſure *centers all here*, and that the laws have tied them faſt enough to us; ſo that it muſt be through our own fault and miſmanagement, if they become independent of England."

Davenant on the plantation trade.

"It is better that the iſlands ſhould be ſupplied from the northern colonies than from England; for this reaſon, the proviſions we might ſend to Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c. would be unimproved product of the earth, as grain of all kinds, or ſuch product where there is little got by the improvement, as malt, ſalt, beef, and pork; indeed the exportation of ſalt fiſh thither would be more advantageous, but the goods which we ſend to the *northern colonies*, are ſuch, whoſe *improvement* may be juſtly ſaid one with another to be near four-fifths of the value of the whole commodity, as apparel, houſhold furniture, and many other things. *Ibid.*

"*New England* is the moſt prejudicial plantation to the kingdom of *England*; and yet, to do right to that moſt induſtrious *Engliſh* colony, I muſt confeſs, that though we loſe by their unlimited trade with other foreign plantations, yet we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from *Old England*. Our yearly exportations of *Engliſh* manufactures, malt and other goods, from hence thither, amounting in my opinion, to *ten times* the value of what is imported from thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon *mature conſideration*, and peradventure, upon *as much experience in this way of trade*, as any other perſon will pretend to; and therefore, whenever information of our correſpondence in trade with that people ſhall be thought on, it will, in my poor judgment, require *great tenderneſs* and *very ſtrict circumſpection*.

Sir Joſiah Child's diſcourſe on trade.

"Our plantations (and eſpecially our *Engliſh* manufactures, and thoſe of all ſorts almoſt imagin-

glory of their country are founded upon these colonies? As constantly as streams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours, into their mother's lap. Good heaven! And shall a total oblivion of former tendernesses and blessings be spread over the minds of a wise people, by the sordid acts of intriguing men, who covering their selfish projects under pretence of public good, first enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of passion, and then advance their own influence and interest, by gratifying that passion, which they themselves have basely excited?

Hitherto *Great-Britain* has been contented with her prosperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now a generous and humane people, that so often has protected the liberty of *stranger*, is enflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which, if executed, must, in their opinion, sink them into slaves: And for what? For a pernicious power, not necessary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and detestable to them.

It seems extremely probable, that when cool, dispassionate posterity shall consider the affectionate intercourse, the reciprocal benefits, and the unsuspecting confidence, that have subsisted between these colonies and their parent country for such a length of time, they will execrate with the bitterest curses the infamous memory of those men, whose pestilential ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the sources of civil discord between them; first turned their love love into jealousy; and first taught these provinces, filled with and anxiety, to enquire,

"*Mens ubi materna sit.*"

Where is maternal affection.

A FARMER.

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in egregious quantities, and employ near two thirds of all our English shipping; so that we have *more people in England*, by reason of our plantations in *America*. *Idem.*

Sir Josiah Child says, in another part of his work, "that not more than fifty families are maintained in *England* by the refining of sugar." From whence, and what *Davenant* says, it is plain, that the advantages here said to be derived from the plantations by *England*, must be meant chiefly of the continental colonies.

"I shall sum up my whole remarks on our *American* colonies, with this observation, that as they are a certain annual revenue of several millions sterling to their mother country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every opportunity that presents, improved for their increment and advantage, as every one they can possibly reap, must at least return to us with interest."

Beawes's *Lex mer. red.*

"We may safely advance, that our trade and navigation are greatly increased by our colonies, and that they really are a source of treasure and *naval* power to this kingdom, since *they work for us*, and *their treasure centers here*. Before their settlement, our manufactures were few, and those but indifferent; the number of *English* merchants very small, and the whole shipping of the nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern colonies only. *These are certain facts.* But since their establishment, our condition has altered for the better, almost to a degree beyond credibility—Our manufactures are prodigiously increased, chiefly by the demand for them in the plantations, where they at least take off one half, and supply us with many valuable commodities for exportation, which is as great an emolument to the mother kingdom, as to the plantations themselves."

Postlethwait's *univ. dict. of trade and commerce.*

"Most of the nations of *Europe* have interfered with us, more or less, in divers of our staple manufactures, within half a century, not only in our woollen, but in our lead and tin manufactures, as well as our fisheries." *Idem.*

"The inhabitants of our colonies, by carrying on a trade with their *foreign neighbours*, do not only occasion *a greater quantity of the goods and merchandizes of Europe being sent from hence to them*, and a greater quantity of the product of *America* to be sent from them hither, *which would otherwise be carried from, and brought to Europe by foreigners*, but an increase of the seamen and navigation in these parts, which is of great strength and security, as well as of great advantage to our plantations in general. And though *some of our colonies* are not only for preventing the *importation of all goods of the same species they produce*, but suffer particular planters to *keep great runs of land in their possession uncultivated*, with design to prevent new settlements, whereby they imagine the prices of their commodities may be affected; yet if it be considered, that the markets of *Great-Britain* depend on the markets of all *Europe in general*, and that the *European* markets *in general* depend on the proportion between the *annual consumption* and the *whole quantity* of each species *annually produced* by all *nations*; it must follow, that whether we or foreigners are the producers, *carriers*, importers and exporters of *American* produce, yet their respective prices in *each colony* (the difference of freight, customs and impertations considered) will always bear proportion to the *general consumption* of the *whole quantity* of each sort, *produced in all colonies*, and *in all parts*, allowing only for the usual contingencies that trade and commerce, agriculture and manufactures, are liable to in all countries." *Idem.*

"It is certain, that from very time Sir *Walter Raleigh*, the father of our *English* colonies, and his associates, first projected these establishments, there have been persons who have found an interest, in *misrepresenting*, or lessening the value of them.—The attempts were called chimerical and dangerous.—Afterwards many malignant suggestions were made about sacrificing so many *Englishmen* to the obstinate desire of settling colonies in countries which then produced very little advantage. But as these difficulties were gradually surmounted, those complaints vanished. No sooner were *those lamentations* over, but *others* arose in their stead: when it could be no longer said, that the colonies were *useless*, it was alledged that they were not *useful enough* to their mother-country; that, while we were loaded with taxes, they were absolutely free; that the *planters* lived like *princes*, while the inhabitants of *England* laboured hard for a tolerable subsistence." *Idem.*

"Before the settlements of these colonies," says Postlethwait, "our manufactures were few, and those but indifferent. In those days we had not only our naval stores, but our ships, from our neighbours.—*Germany* furnished us with all things made of metal, even to nails. Wine, paper, linens, and a thousand other things came from *France*. *Portugal* supplied us with sugar; all the products of *America* were poured into us from *Spain*; and the *Venetians* and *Genoese* retailed to us the commodities of the *East-Indies*, at their own price."

"If it be asked, whether foreigners for what goods they take of us, do not pay on *that consumption* a greater portion of our taxes? It is admitted they do.

Postlethwait's *Great Britain's true System.*

"If we are afraid that one day or other the colonies will revolt; and set up for themselves, as some seem to apprehend, as we not *drive* them to a *necessity* to *feel* themselves independant of us; as they will do, the moment they perceive that *they can be supplied with all things from within themselves*, and do not need our assistance. If we would keep them still dependant upon the mother country, and in some respects *subservient* to their *views* and welfare; let us make it their interest always to be so." Tucker *on trade.*

"Our colonies, while they have *English* blood in their veins, and have relations in *England*, and while they can get by trading with us, the *stronger* and *greater they* grow the *more* this *crown* and *kingdom* will *get* by them; and nothing but such an arbitrary power as shall *make them desperate* can bring them to rebel."

Davenant *on the plantation trade.*

"The Northern colonies are not upon the same footing as those of the South; and having a worse soil to improve, they must find the recompence some other way, which only can be in property and dominion. Upon which score, any innovations in the form of government there, should be cautiously examined, for fear of entering upon measures, by which the industry of the inhabitants be quite discouraged. 'Tis always unfortunate for a people, either by consent or upon compulsion, to depart from their primitive institutions, and those fundamentals, by which they were first united together." *Idem.*

"All wise states will well consider how to preserve the advantages arising from colonies, and avoid the evils. And I conceive that there can be but two ways in nature to hinder them from throwing off their dependence; *one* to keep it out of their power, and the other out of their *will*. The *first* must be by *force*; and the *latter*, by *using them well*, and keeping them employed in such productions, and making such manufactures, as will support themselves and families comfortably, *and procure them wealth too*, and at least not prejudice their mother country.

Force can never be used effectually to answer the end, *without destroying the colonies themselves.* Liberty and encouragement are necessary to carry people thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and violence will hinder both. Any body of troops considerable enough to awe them and keep them in subjection, under the direction too of a needy governor, often sent thither to make his fortune, and at such a distance from any application for redress, will soon put an end to all planting, and leave the country to the soldiers alone, and if it did not, *would eat up all the profit of the colony.* For this reason, arbitrary countries have not been equally successful in planting colonies with free ones; and what they have done in that kind, has either been by force at a vast expence, or *by departing from the nature of their government*, and *giving such privileges to planters* as were *denied to their other subjects.* And I dare say, that a few prudent laws, and a little prudent conduct, would soon give us far the greatest share of the riches of all *America*, perhaps drive many of other nations out of it, or into our colonies for shelter.

There are so many exegencies in all states, so many foreign wars, and domestick disturbances, that these colonies can never want opportunities, if they watch for them, to do what they shall find their interest to do; and therefore we ought to take all the precautions in our power, that it shall never be their interest to act against that of their native country; an evil which can no otherwise be averted, than by keeping them fully employed in such trades as will encrease their own, as well as our wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find employment for them, they may find it for us. The interest of the mother country, is always to keep them dependent and so employed; and it requires all her address to do it; and it is certainly more easy and effectually done by gentle and insensible methods, than by power alone." Cato's *letters.*

New Advertisements.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship BACCHUS, Daniel Jackson, master, *from* Liverpoole, *and to be sold wholesale, by*

WILLIAM HARROP,

At a store in *Tradd-street*, lately possessed by Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, near *Beaden's-Alley*;

AN assortment of dry goods, consisting of 3 fourth, 11 & 10 nail checks, and check'd handkerchiefs, bed bunts and furniture checks, 7 eighth linen and cotton checks and stripes, Barcelona and Curlges handkerchiefs, blue linen, sail canvas, velvets, counterpains, fustians, jeans; a quantity of nails, and sundry ironmongery, with most kinds of plantation tools; a large quantity of Yorkshire plains, earthen ware, bottled beer, and a quantity of salt, at 8s. 6d. per bushel by the quantity, on board the ship at the market wharf.

ABOUT twenty-five thousand feet of MOHOGANY, sawed up into handy plank, fit for cunnaging vessels, to be sold together, or in small parcels as may as may suit the purchasers, very cheap, for cash or short credit, by

DAVID STODDARD, & Co.

Charles Town, Feb. 22, 1768.

JOHN LAMPUT,

WHEELWRIGHT,

Having removed from the corner of Meeting-street *opposite Mr.* William Holliday's, *to a part of the same street, opposite to Mrs.* Logan's *and* Moultrie's *Esqrs.*

THERE continues to carry on the said business in all its branches, viz. making new and mending old chair-wheels and carriages, carts, drays, wheel-barrows and ploughs. And as he has always been noted for application to business, he hopes to give content to his former customers, as well as merit encouragement from others.

Webb & Doughty,

Have just imported in the LONDON, *Capt.* Curnock *from* London, *and the* ST. HELENA *Capt.* Arthur *from* Bristol, *a variety of such articles as are usually imported, among which are;*

FOUR-penny 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, sheathing and drawing ditto, 4 in. to 7in. diamond-headed deck nails, 8 by 10, 11 by 9 and 12 by 10 boxes of window glass, dry and ground white lead, Spanish brown and yellow oaker, lamp black in quarter of a pound papers, linseed-oil, &c. bar and shot lead, a few Gloucester and Cheshire cheese boxes of pipes, trace and ox chains; a compleat assortment of cheap Irish linens, from 8d. 9d. to 45d. per yard.

They have also imported in the Nancy, Capt. Jordan *from London;*

A compleat assortment of European and East India goods, among which, are most articles in the shipchandlery way; and a variety of the very best

LONDON CORDAGE,

which they will sell as low as any person in town.

A few barrels of superfine flour, with Jamaica, West India and Northward rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, bar iron, shear moulds, &c. &c.

For LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOLE or COWES and the MARKETS,

The good SHIP

JENEFER,

(Burthen about 800 barrels)

GEORGE KERR, master;

FOR freight, which may be had on easy terms, treat with said master on board, at Burn's new wharf, or

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

N. B. A quantity of FINE SALT, imported in said vessel, to be sold on board.

ALL those who have any demands on the estate of Mrs. MARY HUNTER, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts properly attested to the subscribers; and those who are indebted to the said estate, on accompt or otherwise, to settle the same by the 1st of April next, to the satisfaction of

JAMES POSTELL and JAMES REID, } Executors.

RUN away from the subscriber, two young NEGRO fellows, one this country born, named TOM, a middling tall fellow, has one of his toes cut off; the other is a fellow of the Guiney country, something shorter than *Tom*, of a black complexion, named JEMMY; it is thought that they may be gone towards the Congarees; a reward of ten pounds for *Tom*, and five pounds for *Jemmy*, on delivery of them, or either of them, to the warden of the work-house, or to

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde-park.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, upon the eastern branch of Saltcatcher-river swamp, containing 700 acres, whereof about 400 is cypress swamp, butting and bounding to the south and north on lands of Thomas Ferguson, and James Parsons, Esqrs. whereon two good settlements may be made, as the tract runs across the swamp.

Whoever is inclined to purchase, may treat with me in Charles-Town.

ALEXANDER HEXT.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on Wednesday the 9th day of March next, at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, on Charles-Town neck;

TWENTY-FIVE valuable

SLAVES,

Belonging to a gentleman leaving off planting.

AMONG them are a good cooper, a driver, boatmen, sawyers, &c.

Credit will be given till January 1769, paying interest with aproved security.

ROBERT WELLS, Vendue Master.

JUST IMPORTED,

from LONDON,

AN assortment of CORDAGE, from a ratline to an eleven inch cable, grapnals and anchors from 60 wt. to 1000 wt. sail cloth of all numbers, 5d. 6d. 7d. and 20d. nails to be sold much under the common advance per piece or larger quantity, for cash, or on short credit, by

ROBERT SMYTH.

Who hath on hand for sale, about 100 hogsheads and Porter barrels of fine OLD JAMAICA RUM, West-India ditto, and muscovado sugar, pipes of MADERA particular wine, warranted of the first quality, Vidonia, Mountain, Rhenish and all other wines. t. f.

For LONDON,

(To sail in a month)

The ship CAROLINA PACKET, WILLIAM WHITE, master,

FOR freight or passage, having good accommodations, treat MILES BREWTON,

Or said master, who has a chest of excellent Hyson Tea for sale.

Charles-Town, January 27, 1768.

LANDED from on board the ship *Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowley* master, from *London*, in *November* last:

A Parcel of BOOKS and PICTURES, directed for Capt. *Forbes*, or Mr. *Hooper*. Whoever has any just claim thereto, may have them, on paying the freight and for this advertisement to *Mansell, Corbett, & Roberts.*

CHARLES-TOWN, *February* 15.

THE General Assembly of this province are to meet this day (being that to which they were prorogued) and fit for the dispatch of business.

Wednesday afternoon we had a hard gale of wind here at S. E. which did some damage the small craft and wharves, and would have done much more, had it continued a few hours longer.

Monday last Daniel Horry, Esq; was married Miss Harriot Pinckney, only daughter of the Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq; deceased.

Thursday also was married, Mr. Charles Shepheard merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Ratcliff, daughter Mr. Thomas Ratcliff.

As was yesterday, the Rev. Mr. John Thomas pastor of the independent meeting in this town, Miss Polly Lamboll, the only child of Thomas Lamboll, Esq;

The CONFESSION and DECLARATION of *George Burns*, now a prisoner in Charles-Town gaol, [*since executed*] convicted of the robbery of Mr. JOHN SCOTT; which he voluntary makes concerning the said robbery, and his accomplices in this 9th day of February, 1768.

I GEORGE BURNS, of my own free will and accord, without malice, prejudice or partiality any person whatsoever, and under a just sense of my guilt, particularly of this crime, for which I am shortly to suffer, do sincerely confess and declare, as a dying man, who must soon appear before the tribunal of God, That *Jeremiah Foulsome*, *Nathaniel Foster*, *Forrester*, *Thomas Gray*, and myself, were the only persons, directly or indirectly concerned in the above robbery: And that neither *Ephraim Jones*, nor *Arthur Sykes*, who have been also concemned for the same (nor any other person) were privy to, or had any hand in it——they are wholly innocent of the matter.

It was committed, to the best of my remembrance on the 29th of July, 1766. ——About three weeks before that time, *Jeremiah Fulsome*, the ringleader and contriver of it, spoke to me, and proposed, that I should join him in the execution of it; to which (after some objections made by me) I consented; and as it would require more force, he mentioned *Nathaniel Foster*, as a proper person to be of the party, and to that end desired me to speak to him, which I declined; so he undertook to do it himself: Afterwards the aforementioned *Foulsome*, *Foster*, *Gray*, and I met together, and agreed upon it. That day the robbery was committed, we all met together, and crossed the river in a canow, from Georgia to this province, where it was agreed and concerted, that *Thomas Gray* (now under sentence of death for the same) should go before, as an acquaintance of Mr. *Scott's*, to hold him in a parley, till we came up; and give notice to us in case any of Mr. *Scott's* neighbours were then with him; and to conceal *Gray's* being one of the party, it was agreed, that he should be bound, as a supposed friend of Mr. *Scott's*, when we entered the house, *Gray* went before us accordingly, and found Mr. *Scott* and his wife at home, but no company with them. What remained of our plan, was, that *Nathaniel Foster*, who was armed with a gun and a stick, should not enter the house, but watch without, as a guard, to prevent Mr. *Scott's* escape, or give us the alarm, should there be any occasion for it; and it being some time after sun-set, and his station without doors, he was only a little smutted. Further, as *Jeremiah Foulsome* and I were to enter the house, and make the attack, we were blacked and disfigured: We accordingly entered the house, the door being open, and found *Gray* there, Mr. *Scott* and his wife: I seized Mrs. *Scott*, throwing snuff in her eyes, and Mr. *Scott* getting up and going towards the door, was treated in the same manner by *Foulsome*, who struck him on the back, with a stick of lightwood, tied and blindfolded him, in which I was assisting: and he the said *Foulsome*, of himself, afterwards burnt Mrs *Scott* with a hot iron, in order to force him to a discovery where his money lay; which being thus found out, I took possession of. We did not tie *Gray*, as we had proposed, but I struck him, or rather made a feint to strike him at the door, whereupon he ran out of the house, crying murder.—After the robbery was committed, we went to the river side, where we found *Gray*; we all crossed over to Georgia that night, and the next day we all four met, viz. *Jeremiah Foulsome*, *Nathaniel Foster*, *Thomas Grey*, and myself, and divided the money, which amounted to about 80 l. South-Carolina currency a-piece.

The foregoing is a true relation of this unhappy affair, which I desire may be communicated to the public, in order to make all the reparation in my power to those I have injured, and set this matter in a clear light, which has been so variously represented.——Further, to satisfy the public, and to clear my own conscience, I declare, that the reason why I said in person, and wrote to the Attorney-General, that *Ephraim Jones* and *Arthur Sykes* were of the party, was, with the view only to be admited King's evidence; which I had reason to apprehend could not take place if I did not, because Mr. *Scott* had already, on his oath, condemned *Jones*, and declared *Sykes* to be one of our accomplices——it was therefore merely the natural love of life which instigated me to be guilty of this falshood, so contrary to the truth, and my former and present declaration.—— But at the same time, I declare, that it was my first purpose, if I had been admitted as King's evidence, to have impeached *Foulsome*, *Foster*, and *Gray*, who only with me were guilty; and to have declared the innocence of *Jones* and *Sykes* in this robbery, who had not the least knowledge of, nor concern in the matter.

WITNESS GEORGE BURNS.

MARYANN DONOVAN,

SAMUEL WISE.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the night of Friday the 5th instant, the following seamen belonging to the SHIP ELIZABETH and MARY, *Samuel Cowell*, master, viz.

ALEXANDER SIM, Carpenter,

Near six feet high, about twenty-three years of age, strait and well made, of a fair complexion, with short brown hair:

JAMES COULRY, Boatswain,

About five feet eight inches high, and thirty-five years of age, thick and well set, brown hair and complexion, having a down look, and wore a brown bob wig or cap:

JOHN ROCHE, Mariner,

About five feet nine inches high, and twenty-seven years of age, well made, pitted with the small-pox, has a large nose, dark about the eyes, of a swarthy complexion, and wore a bob wig or cap:

RAN away from the harbour Cockspur, in the river of Savannah in Georgia with a new schooner-rigg'd square stern'd PILOT BOAT of 32 feet keel (strait rabbit) from the back of her stern-post to the scarf of her stem; 14 feet beam and six feet and an half hold; the frame entire

of Live-Oak; the beams and plank of pine; with a cockpit, and a quarter-deck, (which is the head) 22 feet long, from the bulk head to the cockpit; her sides and tuck round; hat no cat heads; cabbin papered with green sprig'd paper, a cabbin athwart-ship from side to side, and one at each side, with a close locker at the head of each; under the latter a double door that goes under the cockpit to a store-room, with a shelf around it, latticed; a light at each side of the bulk-head forward of the quarter-deck; a hen-coop on each side of the cockpit; two iron withs at the main-mast head for a top-mast, but none at the fore mast head, and her boom started about 5 or 6 feet from the outer end; belonging to William Lyford, pilot at Savannah: and she had on board, supposed to have lain asleep in the hold, a dark Spanish Indian fellow, who can speak English, and is likewise the property of said Lyford.

Whoever secures, or will give such intelligence of the above villains and pilot-boat, that the former may be brought to justice, and the latter recovered, will be amply and thankfully rewarded.

*** Advertisements left out this week for want of room, will not be omitted in our next.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Feb.	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
17th.	Sloop Susannah, Wm. Hopkins,	Rhode-Island
20th.	Ship Britannia, Alex. Hardie,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Little-Bob, James Armour,	New-York
21st.	Scooner Susanna, John Huxtable,	Georgia
22d.	Sloop Sally, John Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Sloop Hannah, Jos. Chapman,	Boston
Feb.	Sailed	*For*
14th.	Scooner Lloyd, Benj. Brackett,	Santee
19th.	Ship Anne, William Ward,	Oporto
	Brigt. Adventure, John Bayley,	Cowes
	Brigt. Jenny, James Nelson,	Antigua
	Brigt. Jenny, Timothy Harrison,	Barcelona
	Scooner Endeavour, Vespasian Miller,	Boston
	Scooner Polly, Dowah. Newton,	Providence
	Sloop Union, Noah Scovell,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Jamaica Pacq. Fr. Dickinson,	Jamaica
	Sloop Suky & Nancy, Jos. Dickinson,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Minerva, Edw. Morrison,	Cape-Fear
	Remain windbound or cleared.	*For*
	Ship Minerva, John Spursier,	Gosport
	Ship Flora, Francis Kelly,	Cowes
	Ship Achilles, John Walker,	Cowes
	Ship Baltic Merch. Wm. Clarkson,	Cowes
	Snow James & Mary, John Moore,	Cowes
	Snow Elizabeth, John Dunsier,	Georgia
	Brigt. Carolina, Hugh Stephenson,	Vigo
	Brigt. Tortola Packet, Tho. Norris,	Barbados
	Brigt. Chichester, William Reed,	Cowes
	Brigt. Pr. Frederick, James Watt,	Georgia
	Brigt. Unanimity, Francis Fox,	Georgia
	Brigt. King George, John Finglass,	New-York
	Brigt. Liberty, Hugh Smellie,	Lisbon
	Scooner Polly, Rich. Churchill,	Georgia
	Sloop Success, Samuel McAlpine,	Antigua
	May sail (or be loaded) this week.	*For*
	Ship Pearl, Walter Buchanan,	Lisbon
	Ship Rose Island, Rich. Brewer,	Cowes
	Ship Rialto, Morgan Griffiths,	London
	Ship Carolina Packet, Wm. White,	London
	Ship Indian-King, Richard Baker,	Cowes
	Ship Constant-Friend, Tho. Alcock,	London
	Ship Matty, William Dunlop,	Lisbon
	Ship John-Galley, Robt. Quick,	Cowes
	Ship Wolfe, John Pearce,	Lisbon
	Ship Aurora, William Craig,	Cape-Fear
	Snow Sally, Edward Spain,	Cowes
	Snow Houghton, Rich. Godfhall,	Figuera
	Bilander Africa, Rich. Watts, jun.	Lisbon
	Brigt. Fanny, John Peck,	Boston
	Brigt. Dispatch, John Guilbert,	Figuera
	Brigt. Flora, William Manson,	Whitby
	Brigt. Barclay, John Wells,	Cowes
	Scooner Polly, James Dean,	Antigua
	Scooner Indian-Land, Abr. Vauchier,	Georgia
	Sloop Industry, Downing Wilkinson,	Grenada
	Sloop Silly, John Saunders,	Boston
	Entered out, besides the above.	*For*
	Ship Brotherly Love, Elisha Bell,	Grenada
	Ship Q. Charlotte, John Chamberling	London
	Ship E. of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson,	Cowes
	Ship Fame, Peter Creighton,	Cowes
	Ship Middleton, Henry Clark,	London
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
	Ship Prince of Wales, John Boyd,	Jamaica
	Ship Sampson, Miles Cleator,	Bristol
	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Ship Pr. Frederick, Tho. Thompson,	Cowes
	Ship Bell, Richard Hunter,	Lisbon
	Snow Ruby, James Henderson,	Bristol
	Snow Prince George, Rich. Askew,	Cowes
	Snow Mary & Harriet, Tho. Wetherdel,	Cowes
	Snow Gosport, Fra. Stanfell,	Gosport
	Brigt. Philad. Packet, J. Harrison,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Loyalty, Charles Smith,	Oporto
	Brigt. Mercury, John Hollowell,	Georgia
	Brigt Carolina Society, Clem. Conyers,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Ranger, William Pickles,	Barbados
	Brigt. Jane, John Smith,	Leith
	Brigt. Jenny, Robert Eson,	Glasgow
	Brigt. Porgy, Jeremiah Basset,	Jamaica
	Cleared out, but entered in.	
	Ship M. of Granby, N. Hammond,	(Put in)
	Ship Admiral Hawke, John McCaddon,	
	Ship Orangefield, Hugh Morris,	
	Ship Industry, Mat. Shepherdson,	
	Ship Neptune, Joseph Shank,	(Put back)
	Ship Bacchus, Daniel Jackson,	
	Ship Norfolk, Isaac Nunns,	
	Ship Hope, John Davies,	
	Ship Jenifer, George Kerr,	(Put in)
	Ship St. Helena, George Arthur,	
	Ship Hannibal, Jos. Puddicombe,	
	Ship King George, Will. Coward,	
	Ship Vaughan, Benjamin Davis,	(Put in)
	Ship Britannia, James Kerr,	
	Snow Elizabeth, Samuel Corrie,	
	Snow Judith, John Davies,	(Put in)
	Snow Douro, George Addis,	
	Snow Betty Greg. John Milford,	
	Snow Polly, Thomas Hele Gist,	
	Snow Betty, Angus McLarty,	
	Brigt. St. Peter, William Cawsey,	(Put in)
	Brigt. Neptune, William Frost,	
	Brigt. Betsey, Law. Farrell,	
	Brigt. Beaufort, Benj Clifford,	
	Brigt. Brothers, Alexander Auld,	
	Brigt. Good-Intent, Geo. Gould,	
	Brigt. Eagle, Robert Harrison,	
	Brigt. Elizabeth, John Martin,	
	Brigt. Hervie, Henry Ninian,	
	Brigt. Goldsborough, John Troth,	
	Brigt. Jolliff, William Bound,	
	Brigt. Ld Dunganon, R. Montgomery,	
	Scooner Alagonda, Benj. Wormell,	
	Scooner Wolfe, Samuel Blow,	
	Scooner Freemason, Wm. Barbutt,	
	Scooner Lilly, Daniel Beers,	
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hinson,	
	Sloop Kingston, Wm. Graham,	
	Sloop Sally, Reuben Chace,	
	Sloop Charles-Town,	
	Sloop Bonetain, Nath. Catlin,	
	Sloop Sparrow, Henry Rogers,	
	Sloop Rockingham, John Mercie,	
	Sloop Batchelor, Wm. Connor,	
	Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinson,	
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrist,	
	Sloop Griffin, Alexander Kid,	
	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	

QUANTITY OF RICE, of the new Crop, clear'd for Exportation at *Charles-Town*, from the 31st of *October* last, to the 22d Instant, both Days inclusive.

	Barrels.
TO Ports in GREAT-BRITAIN,	29,326½
To the Southward of Cape *Finister*,	16,468½
To the *British* WEST-INDIA Islands,	6 823
To FOREIGN Ditto,	2,309
To Ports in this Continent,	954
Total	55 881

Which is supposed not to amount to one half of the crop.

PRICE CURRENT has varied in only two articles, Rice now selling at 55 *sh. per* 100 *lb.* and Pork at 70 *s. per barrel.*

Advertisements.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN
Wants immediately,

ONE Hundred and Fifty strait PINE SPARS, from *six* to *eight* inches thick, and from *sixteen* to *twenty* feet long, for PILES; to be delivered at his wharf.

On Tuesday the 1st of March next, will be sold, on the plantation at present possessed by the subscriber at Stono;

THE said PLANTATION or tract of land containing 274 acres, or thereabout, situate lying and being in Stono parish, on the forks immediately between the plantations of Mr. Melichamp and Mr. Thomas Farr, about 23 miles from Charles-Town. On the said plantation are very convenient buildings of all kinds, with a large new barn; about 130 acres of the said land is under fence; about 72 acres of the above is very good rice land, under proper dams, the remaining part good provision land, and part pine land, well stocked with timber.

Likewise another tract joining the above, containing 350 acres between 3 and 4 miles from a good landing.

At the same time and place will be sold, about 1000 bushels of rough rice, and a small flock of hogs.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase the above, or either of them, before the day of sale, may apply to Roger Pinckney, in Charles-Town, and have immediate possession. Three or six months credit will be given to the purchaser, giving security, and paying interest from the day of sale.

ROGER PINCKNEY.

Darby Pendergrass,

Informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from Meeting street to the Bay, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Walker, *and next door to Capt.* Reid;

WHERE he carries on the taylor's business as usual. Has an assortment of superfine cloths and trimmings, and all other materials fit for his business, lately imported from England, and bought for ready money: he would be obliged to those gentlemen that will employ him, and they may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, at a very moderate price.

N. B. He has to sell for cash, good bohea-tea, at 25*s.* per pound, womens callimanco black and everlasting shoes, at 20*s.* 6*d.* per pair, plain and flowered gauze, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons, callicoes, and sundry other articles, very cheap. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD by
Edward Lightwood,
In TRADD-STREET;

BARBADOS TAR in bottles or jugs, aloes, a jag of genuine balsam copivi, about 16 and a half pounds weight, RUM of all sorts, Madera WINE by the gallon or dozen, best Muscovado and clayed sugar, molasses, vinegar, oil of turpentine, cedar-berry syrup, and honey by the ounce, fine flour, milk and water bread in kegs, ship-bread in barrels, best BRANDY and GIN.

STOPED from a Negro fellow, who offered it for sale, a gold BREAST BUCKLE, set with STONES. The owner may have it again, paying for this advertisement, and applying to FRANCIS GOTTIER; who has to let a house and garden in Ansonborough, lately possessed by Doctor Bullen.

FOUND on the Hard,

A SILVER Table SPOON, and some other small articles. The owner may have them again, paying for this advertisement, and applying to

THOMAS HORSEY, Tinman.

ALL persons who have demands on the estate of George Marshal, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

WIL. GLEN,
ALEX. PETRIE,
ROB. BRISBANE. } *Executors*

6. m.

A SALE by the Provoft-Marshal.

On Wednesday the 30th of March next, will be sold at public vendue, at the plantation of Mr. William Godfrey, on Pon Pon;

ALL that PLANTATION or tract of land, whereon he now lives, containing 300 acres or thereabout, situate on Thompson's Creek, on the south west side of Pond river in Craven county, bounded north-westwardly by Christopher Gadsden's land, north-easterly by Benj. Simmons's land, and on the other sides by land lately vacant. Likewise two valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, sundry articles of household furniture, a small stock of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, &c. late the property of the said William Godfrey, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provoft Marshal.*

N. B. The conditions of sale are cash, the property not to be altered till the sale is compleated with.

FINE BOHEA TEA

At 27*s.* 6*d. lately imported, and just opened, to be sold by*

WILLIAM GREAVES,

At his store the corner of Tradd-street on the Bay, next door to Mr. Robert Wells's book shop, and where he formerly lived.

ALSO,

EXCEEDING fine hyson tea, at 6*l.* 10*s.* and green-tea at 55*s.* four feet cross cut saws, at 3*l.* 5*s.* four and a half feet ditto, at 4*l.* 10*s.* four feet White's ditto, at 6*l.* five feet cross cut saws, at 5*l.* five and a half feet ditto, at 5*l.* 10*s.* six feet ditto, at 6*l.* six feet best ditto, at 9*l.* six feet White's ditto, at 11*l.* six and a half feet cross cut saws, at 6*l.* 10*s.* seven feet ditto, at 7*l.* seven feet best ditto, at 11*l.* seven feet White's ditto, at 14*l.* seven feet pit saws, at 7*l.* 10*s* seven feet best ditto, at 12*l.* seven feet White's ditto, at 15*l.* eight feet best ditto, at 14*l.* eight feet White's ditto, at 18*l.* All the above saws with hand tillers compleat; exceeding good mill saws, at 10*l.* 10*s.* White's ditto, at 12*l.* 10*s.* frame, tennant, pannel, hard, and all other kinds of saws, equally cheap; kitchen jacks, at 10*l.* each; smoak jacks, at 10*l.* a few neat stove grates and chimney backs, blacksmith's bellows of all sizes, nails, axes, locks, iron pots, frying pans, steelyards, copper and brass cocks and scale beams, hammers, pincers, gimblets and thumb latches of all sorts and sizes, pitch ladles, wolf, fox, and beaver traps, chimney locks, brass, common, and camp chafing dishes, writhing kettles, Dutch ovens; a great variety of table knives and forks, with most other kinds of ironmongry; Oyster Stones, Bristol beer, yellow powder, and red caker, Spanish brown, umber, Venetian red, whiting, Dutch and rose pink, verdigries, and white vitriol; drab coloured plains, at 10*s.* per yard; a large assortment of Checks and stripes, and ginghams, extra. Superfine four thread fed breeches patterns of all colours, a few crimmed cardinals, window curtain lines and tassels, and bed lace of all colours, fiddlers lace and chair reins; with a great variety of other goods lately imported, and to be sold proportionably cheap as those above specified, for ready money, produce, or short credit.

Exceeding good North-Carolina BUTTER in kegs from fifty to a hundred weight each, at 3*s.* 9*d.*

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber,

HIS valuable plantation on Goose-Creek, containing 1000 acres of land, about 200 of it fine cypress swamp and marsh land, and a quantity of very good pine fit for sawing, and making of bricks, having six landing places on said plantation, about twenty-two miles from Charles-Town, has two good dwelling houses, with all other necessary buildings on it. Any person inclinable to purchase the above place, must apply to

t. f. THOMAS SMITH.

RUN AWAY from one of Governour Wright's plantations in Georgia, in October last, three Negro men, named CATO, BULLOCK, and NED. Cato is Carolina born, a tall small lad, about twenty years old; Bullock is about forty years old, of the Angola country, a very good sawyer, and formerly belonged to Capt. Lampriere, at Hobcaw, where he is well known; Ned is a short well made fellow, about thirty old, was purchased a New-Negro from Guiney, in the year 1754, they crossed over Savanah river, at Purrysburg, and are supposed to be gone towards Santee, where they lived several years; or may have taken higher up into the back settlements. Any person who will deliver them, or either of them, to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Governour Wright, at Savannah in Georgia, shall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS sterling for each, besides reasonable travelling charges. And any person who harbours them, or either of them, may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost severity. RICHARD LAMBTON.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 10th of March next, at the plantation belonging to the estate of John Fowler;

ALL the personal estate of Christopher Baird, deceased; consisting of five valuable Slaves, a few head of horses and cattle, a man's saddle and housing, a dozen of silver table spoons, and sundry other articles. The condition will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons that have any demands on the said estate, are desired to send them in to the subscriber, properly attested: and all those that are indebted to the estate of said deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, or otherwise, are desired to make payment by the time specified above, to

Feb. 8, 1768. JOHN WELLS, Executor.

BRISTOL COAL at Five Pounds per Ton; Empty BOTTLES, in Hampers; Bristol BEER in Casks, just imported and to be sold by

BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Sloop SALLY, Borden Chase, *master, from Rhode-Island, and to be sold on Col.* Beale's *wharf;*

RHODE-ISLAND rum, cyder, Philadelphia flour, apples, muscovado sugar, annifeed and clove spirits, lamp oil, spermaceti candles, loaf sugar, onions, oats, ship bread, beets, &c.

JAMES M'CALL,

Has just imported in the London, Capt. Curling, *in the* Betsey, *Capt.* Gordon, *from London, and the* Indian-King, *Capt* Baker,

A large supply of GOODS.

Amongst a great variety of other articles are,

A FRESH assortment of garden seeds, peas, beans, flower roots and trees, a very neat shade on steel springs, best Carolina hoes, filling axes, splitting wedges, frying, hoe, and flour sieves, whip-cross cut, tenant and compass saws, set of files, gimblets, spike ditto, chizels, H and HL hooks and hinges, table and best ditto, bolts, locks, brads and clout nails, chissel-dishes, fodirons, brass scales and weights, brass warming-pans, curry-combs, shovels, plaistering hammers and trowels, latches and catches, dowling bitts, drawing knives, pad, stock, box, desk, and cupboard locks; thread cotton, and worsted hofe, patent silk, ditto silk and worsted breeches, black silk cravats; a great variety of song-books; a fine collection of very humorous and entertaining ditto, a compleat sett of mathematic books cloathed, &c. a great variety of the newest fashion paper-hangings, pot, fool's cap, superfine royal, Kentcap, small hand, cartridge, wrapping, royal, and marble paper, very best quills, black and red sealing wax, sand-boxes, blank-books, black lead pencils, mens neat shoes, &c. horn, ivory and box combs, and brushes, single and double powder boxes and puffs, shaving boxes, brushes, and soap, best double distilled lavender and honey-water, London rose-water, best Durham mustard, syrup capilaire, Godfrey's cordial, British oyl, Stoughton's elixir, Scot's pills, Hooper's female ditto, Eau de luce, Turlington's balsam scented marble wash ball, and boxes shaving ditto, pomatum, court plaisters, tooth brushes, lip-salve, blacking balls, Rappee, and Strasburgh snuff, scented, and plain hair powder, Poland starch, fine, and powder blue, sperma ceti; all which, with Northward, West India, and Jamaica rum, muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, ship, water, milk and butter bread, superfine flour in barrels and kegs, bar iron, &c. he will sell reasonably at his store in Tradd street, next door to Messrs. Atkins and Weston.

TO BE SOLD by public sale, at the dwelling house of the deceased Dr. William Pillans's *plantation at Parrysburg, on Tuesday the 19th of March next;*

A SMALL number of healthy NEGROES, mostly young, and this country born. All the cattle, horses, hogs, and plantation tools, a parcel of corn, sow and pike, &c. The conditions of sale will be cash, and the property not to be altered until the terms are complied with.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } *Executors.*

AS little or no regard has been paid to our former advertisments, we now for the last time, give notice, to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. William Pillans, deceased, that unless payment is immediately made to us, or otherwise settled to our satisfaction, they will without exception, be put into an attorney's hands, and therefore we hope all concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } Executors

N. B. Such as have not yet given in their accompts against the said estate, are desired to do it between this and the first of March.

IMPORTED in the Brigt. JANE, John Smith, *Master from* Leith;

LARGE Scotch coals, Bell's ale, barley, a small quantity of claret, chimney grates, pickled herrings, two very genteel riding chairs, coloured threads, linens, fustians, checks, and a few kegs of oatmeal, which will be sold very cheap by the quantity, for cash. Inquire of Messrs. Johnston & Simpson, on the Bay, or at a store on Mr. Burn's new wharf.

IN ORDER to make a division of the estate of Joseph Ladson, *jun. deceased;*

There WILL BE SOLD at *Ashepoo*, the 8th day of March next ensuing;

A PARCEL of very good field SLAVES, for cash. The property not to be altered until the money is paid. The creditors are desired to be at the sale, and those that have any lawful demands on the estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber. If that day should prove rainy and bad, the sale will be on the next fair day.

Feb. 15, 1768. ISAAC LADSON.

Charles-Town, Feb. 1, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intitled, "an act to regulate the PRICE *and* ASSIZE *of* BREAD;"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies to be at *six pounds* and *five shillings per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds* and *five shillings* (being both used by the bakers); at which prices the HALF-CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of CAROLINA Flour,	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dwt*	Of *Northward* Flour,	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dwt*
White	2	8	0	White	1	12	0
Wheaten	3	12	0	Wheaten	2	10	0
Houshold	5	0	0	Houshold	3	8	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

BENJ. SIMONS, Com. Gen.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *In the Commons House of Assembly, the 30th Day of January, 1768.*

ORDERED, That the following Bill of Scantling, of a new Machine for pounding Rice, invented by GEORGE VEITCH, be published in Mr. *Timothy's* GAZETTE, for the Information of the Public.

By Order of the House, THOMAS FARR, jun. CLERK.

BILL OF SCANTLING, for a MACHINE for Pounding RICE.

For the House, or Outside, which is be 36 Feet by 67.

	Length Feet	Thickness. Inches		Inches
TWO Sills	38½	11		10
Two ditto	31½	11		10
Three ditto	36	11		10
Two Plates	38½	8		7
Two ditto	31½	8		7
Two End ditto	36½	8		7
Three Corkings	36½	8		7
Two Pieces	36½	11	by	8
Six Posts	9½	8		8
Seven ditto	9½	8		7
Two ditto	10	8		7
Fourteen Braces	8	7		5
Fifty-five Studs	9½	5		5
Thirty-six ditto	10	5		5
Two Posts	10	8		6
Ten principal Rafters	23	5 by 7	by	5 at one End, 5 at the other.
Sixty Rafters,	24½	4 by 5	by	3½ at one End, 3½ at the other.
Thirty Studs	12	4		4
Two Collar Beams	16	6		5
Four Braces	10	6	by	5
Fifteen Collar Beams	16	5		3½
Two Pieces	7	7		6
One ditto	9	6		4

1700 Feet of shingling Laths, 1 by 2, and 15 to 18 Feet long.
3000 Feet of featheredge Boards, 10 Inches wide, and from 15 to 18 Feet long.
17000 Shingles, 22 Inches long.
1000 Feet of Inch Boards, 15 Feet long and 12 Inches wide.

For the Inside Work of the Machine.

	Length. Feet	Inches	Thickness. Inches		Inches	
ONE King-Post	14		19		19	
One Axis	20		14		14	
One ditto	28		18		18	
Three Pieces for Block Mortars	13		24		24	To be cut in shorter Lengths for twelve Mortars.
Eight Posts	13		8		6	
Four Pieces	25		7		7	To be of good Lightwood, for a Frame to put under the Mortars.
One ditto	12		7		7	
Two Pieces Pine	31		9		3½	For Shafts to draw by.
Four Spokes	13		10		3½	To be of good Pine.
One Pine Plank	25		12		4½	
One ditto	25		12		3½	
Eight Planks	14		16	by	3½	To be of Ash or good Pine, for the Horizontal Wheel.
Three Spokes	7	6	8		3½	Of Pine, for the Spur Wheel.
Three Planks	9		12		2½	To be of Ash, for the Spur Wheel.
Three ditto	9		12		4	
180 Pieces young white Oak	1	1	3½		2½	For Cogs, for the Horizontal and Spur Wheels.
Fifty Pieces ditto	2	9	4½		3½	For the Arms.
Eighteen Pieces ditto	1	6	5		4½	
Twelve Pieces good Pine	13	6	6		6	For the Pestles.
Twelve Pieces good Lightwood	2	6	6		6	For the Bottoms of ditto.
Twelve Pieces	2		2½		½	To be of the Heart of Hickory for Rolls for the two Lanthorn Wheels.

For BRISTOL,
The Ship
SAMPSON,
MYLES CLATOR, Master;

A Remarkable fine vessel, with good accommodations for passengers, and will be ready to sail in three weeks. For freight of indico, deer-skins, or other light goods, or for passage, apply to said master, or BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

JAMES DRUMMOND,

Has just imported in the Queen Charlotte, John Chamberling, commander, from London, a large and compleat assortment of goods, amongst which are the following;

BLACK and grey superfine broad cloths, with suitable trimmings, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and neckcloths, gartix, hollands, plain and flowered Scots gauze, white and brown sheeting, book and other muslins, chints for ladies gowns, brown hollands, linen and cotton checks, red and blue furniture ditto, an assortment of dyed jeans, striped mosaens, ribbons, Scots & long ounce threads, flourishing and India cotton, silk, twist, ferret, laces, London and Whitechapel needles, men and womens white Italian gloves, catgut, Cyprus and figured gauze, yard and ell wide black, figured and plain sattins, Leghorn and chip hats, childrens drums, figured and plain modes, worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose, grey tammies, callimancoes, princes stuff, fans of all prices, corks, an assortment watch-makers tools, bombazines, bird cages, rice and flour sieves, blue gazed paper, a large assortment of paper-hangings, Wilson's best fowling pieces, callimanco shoes, men and boys leather ditto and pumps, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, saffron and pigtail tobacco, rappee and Scots snuff, stone and flour brimstone, fig-blue, Spanish and French olives, capers, anchovies, walnuts, best mustard, hair powder, hard and soft pomatum, shaving boxes and brushes, Indian corn-mills, mens beaver hats, scales of different sizes, mahogany chairs, marble slabs with mohogany frames, china tea tables, mohogany bureaus and book-cases, fishing rods and reels, almonds, raisins and currants, black pepper, London cordage, whips, girt-web, bits and stirrup irons, an assortment of buckles, sleeve-buttons, coat and breast ditto, penknives, cork-screws, curtain rings, Crowley's best Carolina hoes, bed-screws, fish skins, steel and bar iron, grindstones, glue, iron and brass wire, tin plates; which, with an assortment he had on hand before, will be sold on reasonable terms at his store in Tradd-street.

For POOLE or COWES, & HOLLAND, HAMBURG or BREMEN, SPAIN or PORTUGAL.

The BRIGANTINE
JOLLIFF,
WILLIAM BOUND Master;

BURTHEN about 700 barrels of rice: for freight agree with said master on board, at Mr. Price's wharfe;

Who has for SALE, Newcastle coal, Gloucester cheese, Irish potatoes, oakum, a handsome four-wheel post chaise second hand, and a new Windsor chair, on very low terms.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 31 of March next, at the plantation of Mr. Richard Cochran Esq;

ALL the estate of Samuel Carne, deceased, consisting of a plantation at Tugaloo, slaves, horses, cattle, hogs, provisions, household furniture, &c. by

SARAH CARNE.

On Tuesday the 2d. day of March, will be sold at the plantation of Jonathan Drake, by publick vendue, to begin at 12 o'clock;

THAT valuable Tract of LAND in St. John's parish, known by the name of Costbaw, containing about 2000 acres; butting to the westward on the plantation of Sir Alexander Nisbet, and the other sides on Cooper and Back-Rivers; one mile of fence will incloſe the whole, and not above 16 miles by water to Charles-Town; there are three settlements; on one is a brick house, with other buildings, and great plenty of good corn land: and on another is a small dwelling house with a barn and 150 acres of very good rice swamp, most of which is under good dams, and a reserve of water for the same; besides 80 acres of good hard marsh ditched in, and fresh water on it above three years: and on Cooper river there is a convenience for making one of the finest brick-yards in the province, where any vessel that uses the said river, may load from the brick-kiln at low water; and great plenty of wood for burning them on the spot. The third settlement, a good house, and good indico land round it.

At the same time and place, will be sold;

UPWARDS of FIFTY valuable SLAVES, mostly country born. Amongst them is, a good carpenter, a cooper, a seamstress, a good cook, and washer, several pair of good sawyers, some very good boatmen, with very handy boys and girls. A small stock of cattle, some working oxen, with a few household goods. Three months credit will be given for the whole, or as much longer as they desire, by agreeing with my creditors. The property of no part to be altered till the conditions are complied with to my trustees, to whom I have consent judgment for the sole use and benefit of my creditors; and they will be there to give discharges to all such as may become purchasers.

Feb. 8th, 1768. JONATHAN DRAKE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS the kalendar or list of constables, in the office of the clerk of the crown and peace, is very incorrect, which has been occasioned, partly, by many persons thinking that, after having served a twelve-month in the office of a constable, they are at liberty to quit it, without giving themselves any trouble about getting proper persons appointed to serve in their room; and partly, by magistrates in the country taking upon themselves to appoint constables, without any legal authority for so doing: IT IS ORDERED, That the magistrates in the several parishes throughout this province do, when they meet upon Easter monday, to grant certificates to the retailers of spiritous liquors, prepare lists of such persons as shall then be acting constables within their several districts; and transmit the same, with all convenient speed, to the said office of the clerk of the crown and peace; and also that they do recommend proper persons to serve, wherever there may be a deficiency.

By the Court,
D. CAMPBELL, C. C & P.
Court of General Sessions, Jan. 29, 1768.

THE copartnership of DAWSON & DUDLEY having expired with the last year, and Mr. DUDLEY intending shortly to leave the province, obliges them to close their affairs: They therefore request, that all persons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or account, to settle immediately. t.f.

For JAMAICA,
(To sail with all possible expedition)
THE SHIP
Prince of Wales,
JOHN BOYD, Master;

FOR freight or passage, (having the best accommodations) apply to said master, or ROBERT RAPER.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 23d of March next;

THE plantation, formerly advertised, belonging to Doctor Mottet, upon Foster's Creek, containing 617 acres of as good land, in general, as any in Goose-Creek, for indico or corn; can be made the best rice plantation in that Parish; and is in all respects the most commodious place in the province for a BRICK YARD. Any person inclined to purchase by private sale, may treat with Messrs. Carne & Wilson, or Mr. John Calvert, in Charles-Town, or in the country with said Mottet, or WILLIAM WITHERS.

Philip Tidyman,

JEWELLER and GOLDSMITH,

Has imported in the last vessels from LONDON;

A LARGE and elegant assortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY of all sorts, which he sells on the lowest terms, especially for cash: he very little exceeds the London prices.

He also takes the liberty of informing those who have been long in his debt, and to whom he hath often personally applied without any effect, that if their accompts are not paid by the first of April next, they will be sued for without distinction.

Strayed or stolen from Charles-Town, on the 1st of January;

A BLACK Horse, branded on the left shoulder and buttock I C with a diamond between, with a mealy nose, and paces. Three dollars reward will be paid to whoever delivers him in Charles-Town, to

SIMON TUFTS.

TO BE SOLD at private sale;

A LOT of land, containing 50 feet in front, on Bedon's alley, and 100 in depth, very conveniently situated for trade. Any one desirous of purchasing, may apply to JOHN MACKENZIE.

N. B. To avoid unnecessary trouble, the price is Five Hundred Pounds sterling.

PETER JOLIFF, jun. of POOLE,

BEGS leave to inform the merchants, and all other gentlemen of this Province, that he has built large and commodious warehouses for the reception and shifting rice cargoes, for the markets, which he does on the same terms as at Cowes, or Gosport; and such gentlemen as favour him with their business will not only find the quickest dispatch, but due attention paid to their interest; and as he has room enough in his warehouses for shifting rice, rainy weather will be no hindrance to the dispatch.

Charles-Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Messrs. THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town* merchants, have assigned all their debts effects to the subscribers, in trust, for pay out of the money to arise therefrom, suc the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTO HOPE, and of the said THOMAS LISTO WILLIAM HOPE, as shall, within tw months from this day, consent and agre receive a dividend of their debts, in ave and proportion, as far as the said money extend, and thereupon to execute gen releases of their said demands, as against said THOMAS & WILLIAM their other ditors are excluded from any share of the money: Therefore those who are willing accept dividends, upon the terms abo mentioned, are desired to signify such c sent, and transmit their accompts duly tested, within the time above limited.

Robert Oswald having likewise assigne us all the books belonging to himself, an partner with Charles Tuquet, upon the s terms and conditions as the foregoing; persons interested, are also desired to take notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

N. B. Mr. John Logan being impowe to close the several concerns above menti ed; all debts due to them will be sued if satisfactory settled with, or paid to him the 1st of June next. No other notice be given.

To be Sold,

The following lands, being part of the estate of JOSEPH DE ST. JULIEN. *Inquire of Da Guerard, or William Bampfield, in whose hands plats may be seen.*

A Lot of land on the north-s of Broad-street, between the houses wh the lieutenant governor and Mr. Thomas Ad now live, containing in front fifty feet, and ab ninety in depth.

Several tracts adjoining each other, making in whole 775 acres, old measure, situate in St. Joh parish, Berkley County, near Capt. William Mo tris.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Santee Riv adjoining lands of Mr. Isaac Mazyck and James St. Julien, at the time of the survey.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Little Pe River, granted to James Crokatt, adjoining lands Mr. Parry, at the time of the survey.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

AS my business hurries me out of town, I be the favour of you to insert in the succeed gazettes, that I was honourably at the court general sessions, &c. for the killing of Joseph Jord notwithstanding the malicious prosecution that bitter enemies set on foot against me, without a s of humanity, or the least regard to common hones

Jan. 23, 1768. JOHN M'DOUGAL.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, Broad-Street, next to the General Post Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.